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The Press AND Tribune.

VOLUME XII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1859. NUMBER 288.

Press & Tribune,

CHICAGO.

PERSONAL.

We learn from the Chicago *Times* that Senator Douglas arrived in this city on Monday evening, and took quarters at the Tremont House. This gentleman's garments having been thoroughly purged of the smell of Free Soil, there was no demonstration kicked up over the event. Last summer his return as the unsubdued rebel and the temporary champion of free principles, called together the largest ovation ever witnessed in the North-West. Four months later, having repudiated the principles which the city cherished, the city repudiated him by a vigorous majority. Now, his coming and going are matters of no moment whatever, except to the tide-waiters whose bread and butter depends upon his getting the pro-slavery nomination for the Presidency.

THE LATE FROST.

The injury to the growing crops by the frost on Friday night has, without doubt, been greatly exaggerated. Frost in June, is, in this latitude, so unusual, that we do not wonder when it occurs, that it sends a shiver of fear down into the boots of every farmer that has green fields exposed to its biting touch. But in the words of Mr. Squeers, "Natur is a rum un;" potent to repair damages which her agencies inflict; and in this case there is plenty of time for her recuperating influences to be brought into play. It will be found, we take it, that the wheat has suffered little damage, and that the corn though blackened as if by the touch of fire, will in a few days resume its healthy color and rapid growth. We shall soon know the worst.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The receipts of breadstuffs during the past week were as follows:—15,155 bbls flour; 102,868 bu wheat; 281,119 bu corn; 20,095 bu oats; 2,226 bu rye; 4,430 bu barley.

The shipments during the same period were as follows:—12,257 bbls flour; 73,597 bu wheat; 176,952 bu corn; 23,276 bu oats; 30 bu barley.

The receipts and shipments since Jan 1 compare with last year as follows:

	1859.	1858.	1859.	1858.
Flour, bbls	107,788	100,009	111,354	159,387
Wheat, bu	1,406,009	1,454,851	1,450,459	1,170,054
Corn, bu	1,766,009	2,464,851	524,465	1,731,054
Oats, bu	1,766,009	2,464,851	124,675	312,586
Rye, bu	21,143	20,760	19,373	51,463
Barley, bu	44,000	77,000	44,000	

The markets during the past week have been dull and drooping; but towards the close there is a better feeling in corn and wheat. Flour is very dull, with no specifiative or pying demand.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The news by the steamer *City of Washington*, whose mails reached New York yesterday, embrace several features of peculiar interest. The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says that the losses of the two armies at the affair of Montebello were about equal. There was another fight at Vercelli on the 21st. The Austrian account says that 15,000 of the allied forces attacked 8,000 Austrians and drove them to Oslengo, on the left bank of the Sesia, where a reinforcement enabled the latter to make a stand and force the allies back to the west side of the river. It was reported that all the Austrians had retired from Lake Maggiore. The most important movement, however, is the reported retirement of the Austrians from Milan and Como, and their concentration on the river Adda. The Adda rises near Bormio in the Valtelline district, traverses lakes Como and Lecco, passes some twenty miles east of Milan and joins the Po a few miles west of Cremona. This would seem to be a virtual abandonment of the capital of Lombardy to the allies, who were rapidly advancing. Garibaldi, with 5,000 men, had barricaded himself in Varzo, a town of Novara, but was without cannon. The Austrians had attacked him with artillery.

Hungary is in a critical position, and an outbreak was expected at any time. The country is said to be full of Russian agents who act almost openly. A general insurrection is also reported as being organized throughout the Slavic provinces of Turkey, on the Danube.

A coalition has been formed between Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, on questions of Parliamentary reform and foreign policy, to upset the Derby ministry.

The Bey of Tunis has offered two auxiliary regiments to Sardinia.

The British town of Aden, in Arabia, at the mouth of the Red Sea, has been nearly destroyed by a storm.

THE CITY CLERKSHIP.

After a fortnight's silence, the *Democrat* opened out on Sunday morning in Long John's best style. This time the topic was the religious divisions of society. He divided the Republican party into three classes, viz: First, Christians; Second, Infidels, and the rest of creation are set down as Jews. There are three representative men—embodiments of the dogmas and virtues of these three denominations; according to John's Epistle in the *Democrat*. Mr. Kohn is put forth as the representative of the Jews, H. Kreismann Esq., of the Infidels, and the Hon. John Wentworth as the embodiment of the Christian graces and doctrines. John classifies the Germans as Infidels, the Americans as Christians, and the balance of the people as Hebrews. He asserts that a bargain was made when he joined the Republican party, that one portion of the offices were to be given to the Jews, another share to the Americans and the residue to the Germans, and that this bargain is not being carried out in good faith. He says that the Christians have secured their portion, and the Teutons theirs; but that the Infidels now object to let the Hebrews take their share of the spoils! He threatens to march at the head of the Christians, like Peter the Hermit, and smite the wicked Infidels hip and thigh, unless the Germans fulfil the stipulations of the treaty of alliance.

Nearly two columns of his Sundays issue are devoted to this matter. The pretext that furnished him a chance to spin his yarn was a very small one; but he was itching for an opening to pitch in and abuse somebody, and make trouble in the party if it were possible; so he hit on the appointment of Kohn as City Clerk, which has not been confirmed by the Council. The facts of the matter, as Wentworth himself understands them, are these:

The Mayor appointed Mr. Kohn to the office of City Clerk. The Council, in the meanwhile, when reducing official salaries, abolished the assistant Clerkship, therefore filled by Mr. Marble and when the question of confirming Kohn's appointment came before the Council, it was objected to on the ground that is required the services of an experienced man to discharge the duties thereof, and as the clerk has much to do for members of the Council in aiding them to prepare papers in the proper form, look up files, records and documents, they claimed the privilege of naming their own clerk, or at least dissenting until an experienced man was placed before them. The matter remains in *statu quo*, the old clerk in the meanwhile, continuing to discharge the duties of the office until a successor is appointed and confirmed, when he is ready and willing to retire, as he has repeatedly stated.

There is no question of Jew, Gentile or Infidel, involved in the matter—which indeed, is a very trifling affair at best. It is not an issue between nationalities or creeds. Birth place or belief has nothing at all to do with it. A pharisaical hypocrite is the only sectarian engaged in the matter. The Hebrews will not be imposed upon by his simulated friendship, nor gulled into the belief that the question of Mr. Kohn's appointment has anything at all to do with his religious sentiments, which Wentworth has so impudently dragged before the public.

☞ The case of Charles Barnes arrested for assault on Mowbourne has been continued from Monday until to-day.

The Virginia Election.

The latest returns of the Virginia election give Letcher about 5,000 majority. The Congressional delegation stands as follows:

Districts.	Democrats.	Opposition.
I.	John S. Millson.	
II.	H. A. Edmundson.	
III.	D. C. Delaney.	
IV.	Wm. O. Goode.	
V.	Thos. S. Bocock.	
VI.	Shelton S. Leake.	
VII.	Wm. Smith.	
VIII.		A. R. Boteler.
IX.	John T. Harris.	
X.	Richard Garnett.	
XI.	Albert G. Jenkins.	
XII.	A. Kinnimon.	
XIII.	Elbert S. Martin.	
Independent Candidate.		

Our Galesburgh Correspondents.

We have two communications from Galesburgh in reference to the attempt of an agent of a Chicago commercial house to collect a judgment note due from two ladies of that place. The house in question is one of good reputation here where it is best known; and if their agent has exceeded his instructions, the members of the firm will, we are sure, undo what he has done amiss. We do not print our correspondents' favors for the reason that the merchants referred to therein would be seriously injured; and we have yet to learn, despite the alleged misconduct of the collector in their employ, that they are blamable, however much over the collector may have laid himself open to censure.

The Crevasses in the Lower Mississippi.

The loss to cotton crops by the late crevasses in the Mississippi River have been estimated on Change at New Orleans as 500,000 bales. The *Crescent* of that city, however, ridicules this idea and thinks the loss will not exceed 75,000. One planter at Concordia parish has sustained a damage equal to $150,000, and many others from Baton Rouge and Bayou Lara to New Orleans have been entirely submerged.

HORRIBLE MYSTERY.

Supposed Murder of Seven Persons.

(From the New York Tribune, 6th.)

As the wife of one of the party engaged in the recovery of treasure from the wreck of the British mail-of-war *Hussar*, sunk off Port Morris, on Wednesday afternoon discovered something floating in the water near by, and presuming it to be a piece of timber that could be turned to advantage, a Mr. Ramsay went in a boat and towed it ashore, when it was discovered to be a box containing human remains.

At the bottom of the box lay one woman of ordinary size and stout figure; the next layer consisted of a man and woman, the latter of whom was very tall and of powerful frame. In order to get him in, his legs had been bent up behind in a manner that could only have been done soon after death, and while the body was yet warm, and by his side was another woman of ordinary size, whose head had been cut off and placed near her feet, apparently with a view of economizing the room; in other words, this was of ordinary size, a girl apparently about seven years old, and an infant filling up the remaining space. All the adult bodies had shrouds of an inferior quality upon them, and appear to have been used more with a view of conveying a false impression in case of the bodies being found than anything else, inasmuch as there were other matters usually attended to in preparing decessed persons for interment, which had been entirely neglected—one of the women had night caps on, and over one of them was tied a handkerchief, which had probably been used for closing the mouth of the deceased.

Quicklime had not only been applied to the features, but it had also been placed inside of the women's caps and the sleeves of the under garments of all, and a handkerchief was stuffed in evident intention of facilitating decomposition, and thereby destroying all possibility of identification, which object, it is believed has been most effectually accomplished.

The large man referred to has a wound on the breast, in the region of the heart, as if he had been stabbed; and several spots resembling blood were on the shirt where it covered the wound. The hair and whiskers of one man were quite perfect; and some portions of the body where the lime had not come in contact, were so fresh and firm, that it was the opinion of Dr. Freeman that the bodies had been buried more than one week. The leg of one woman was also separated from the body. The severance was, however, supposed to have been effected by the action of the lime. All the flesh peeled from the skulls, owing to the action of the lime, except on the case of one woman, whose hair was of a light brown, and whose fingers were quite delicate.

From the fact that the sides of the box were not wet through, nor the nails corroded, it is believed that the box had not been in the water twenty-four hours, and probably was cast into the water near New York sometime during the preceding night, and was then floating up with the tide. Some suggested the idea that the bodies were sent with the design of being sent off to some institution for anatomical purposes, but Dr. Rees repudiates the idea, on the ground that the lime destroyed their value for any such use.

Another view taken of the affair is that the entire party were murdered in this city, and in order to avoid the suspicion which might attend the carting of a box of ordinary length of coffins from any house or store, the bodies were mutilated and forced into a box, the form of which would not be likely to lead to the conclusion being suspected.

The more the affair is considered, the more deeply it appears to be involved in mystery.

Additional Foreign News by the Arabia.

(Special Despatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.)

BALTIMORE, June 4.

The *Fremdenblatt* announces that the Austrian army now counts the following German Princes among its generals. The Landgrave Ferdinand, of Hesse; Homburg Alexander, Prince of Wurtemburg; Alexander, Prince of Hesse Cassel; the Prince of Schleswig Holstein, and Princes Gustavus and William, of Hohenlohe Langenburg. Prince Nicholas, of Nassau, has arrived in Vienna, on his way to join the Austrain army in Italy. Prince William, of Schaumburg Lippe, son of the reigning Prince, has just entered the Austrian service.

The *Debate* observes that the future conduct of Prussia will depend upon the definitive meaning which she may attach to her favorite expressions—the security of Germany and maintenance of European equilibrium. It will only be when our victorious army has reached the plains of Lombardy, that Prussia will declare by her conduct, the exact meaning she ascribes to her expressions which she now employs to define her policy, and we hope her conduct will then be in accordance with the interests of our country.

Hitherto it is impossible not to see that she uses language intentionally obscure, and while constantly speaking of the law of nations and the European equilibrium, without naming once, she is anxious at the same time not to alarm the passions of Southern Germany, which declares that any interference in Lombardy necessary to its safety, and to avoid pronouncing against the French government, which declares that the object of the war, its sole object is the independence of Italy, and that it will consciously respect the territory and security of Germany. According to late official returns, the permanent army of Prussia has been increased to 211,731, and with war reserve to 275,886 men. A Vienna letter states that the public are every day expecting the official announcement of a change in the chief command of the army in Italy, and are not at all pleased that the fate of the army should be intrusted to General Gyulai, when Gen. Hess possesses in a much greater degree the confidence of the nation.

Another Vienna letter says, new and serious embarrassments have arisen within the last few days to increase the difficulties which surround the Government. Intelligence received from the Sclave provinces and those of Turkey on the frontier of Austria foreshadow disturbances in that quarter. Skirmishes are already of frequent occurrence between the Turkish troops and bands of insurgents, the former being to weak to oppose any successful resistance to these incessant attacks. For the third time during the last few years, the center of the revolt is in the Herzegovina and there is no sign of its speedy suppression. Kemal Effendi, who continues to reside in these provinces, as Commissioner of the Porte, had invited, through the medium of a foreign consul, the two chiefs of the insurrection, Boulderia and Theodosio, to meet him in conference at Ragusa for the purpose of deliberating on the means to be employed for appeasing the population in arms.

On the day appointed for the meeting, the two Chiefs forwarded peremptory refusals to attend, and the very next day, another attempt was made on some Turkish troops who had ventured into the country at some distance from their intrenchments.

Stabbing Affray at Freeport.

FREEPORT, June 7th.—Two Germans, named Lout and Lauber, engaged in an affray this afternoon, about half past two o'clock, in which Lout stabbed the latter through the heart with a butcher knife, killing him almost instantly. Lauber leaves a wife and two children. We are not informed as to the cause of the difficulty.

The Effect of the Frost in Canada.

TORONTO, June 7.—Accounts from different parts of Canada West state that the late frost has done most serious damage to the fruit, potatoes, corn and other vegetables, but wheat is uninjured, and it is thought that the effect of frost may be the destruction of the fly, which was beginning to appear in some sections.

THE CITY.

☞ Both Hon. Abraham Lincoln and Senator Douglas are in town, and stopping at the Tremont.

☞ We are under obligations to Wells, Fargo & Co's Express for a file of late California papers, by the Overland Mail.

☞ All the railroads to the East yesterday reduced their fares to the cheap rates. This war promises to be a trifle more spicy than the Franco-Austrian affair, while it lasts.

☞ In the Police Court yesterday morning James Herneghan was fined $25, Ernest Reming $10, and John Eastman $20 for selling liquor without license.

☞ John Ward, the eloquent orator on the merits of Minstrel Hall, whose arrest was noticed by us, as having taken place at the hands of an unappreciative officer, who thought Ward a nuisance, has been likewise deemed a street annoyance by the Police Court and yesterday was fined three dollars for disorderly conduct.

POLICE COURT.—There were twenty-eight cases before Justice Akin yesterday—the fines for which amounted to $185 on the roll, but many went to the Bridewell. Among them was Sale Henderson, a confirmed "vagrant," was fined $50 and went up to Wells street to work it out.

☞ We had a pleasant rain yesterday afternoon which sprinkled the streets, and sent the ladies home in time to avoid the severer storm of the evening, during which the rain was tremendous and the thunder and lightning very powerful. We should not be surprised if we heard of some injury to buildings in the vicinity of the city.

BRAMBLE HOUSE.—The best hotel in Lafayette Ind., is the Bramble House, kept by Bramble & Dahs and the travelling public will find special arrangements have been made for the accommodation of persons visiting Lafayette, to use the Artesian Mineral water during the approaching season. Visitors will find airy and well furnished rooms and a well supplied table.

☞ A lady was yesterday forenoon at the corner of Randolph and Jefferson streets, thrown out of a gig, in which were a lady companion and two children. The horse tried to run down a fire-engine on the Sidewalk, and the jar threw the lady violently. She was, for a moment, between the animal's hoofs and the wheels, but fortunately escaped without injury.

☞ Yesterday the "fancy" assembled at Brighton to witness a dog fight, which was fought in a regular pit and lasted about two hours. The canines had been trained for two months with the care which will be bestowed on the rivals, Tom Sayers and the Unknown. The sport was witnessed by about two hundred of the flash *elite* of our city, who paid 50 cents each for the treat. We do not know the names of the dogs, but suppose we for the nonce, call them Morrissey and Heenan.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We wish to return thanks to Geo. Carlisle, Esq., of Cincinnati for his courtesy while there. To him we are indebted for a ride over Mount Auburn, and much valuable information in regard to the history and the surroundings of that city.

Our acknowledgements are also due Jy. D. Baldwell, Esq., of the *Press* for an explanation of the Calorie engine which is used in the printing of that journal. We saw it in operation, for a small power—say four or five horse—it is an entire success. For larger we should suppose the cylindar would be unwieldly.

☞ The trot on Monday was between a mare named "White Hat" and Mr. Barnet's horse named "Coolley." The latter won the 1st and 2d heats, the mare the latter—or worst being the judges carrying off the purse. The time was as follows: 1st 2:57; 2d, 2:54; 3d, 2:56; 4th, 2:55; 5th, 2:56.

☞ Henry Ford ham has been held to bail in $200 by Justice Milliken, for larceny of a breastpin from his ex-partner in the cigar box-making business, a Mr. Englehart, of Wolcott street. Henry is now in the wrong box.

☞ We are under obligations to the American Express Company for late files of the San Francisco papers brought by the overland mail, bringing dates to the 14th ult.

☞ Those who have taste for "war-cuts" shouldget the Illustrated London News, which Norris & Hyde have on their counter. It's a greatnumber.

LOCAL MATTERS.

GOOD SECURITY against the effects of hot weather, may be found at Thayer's Drug Store, corner of Dearborn and Randolph, in the shape of *draughts* of cool, sparkling soda, flavored to the taste with fruit syrups, which are "endorsed by responsible parties" as a most delicious and refreshing beverage.

☞ See advertisement of Basinger's Old London Dock Gin.

ADAMS HOUSE.—This first-class House, thoroughly and elegantly refitted and furnished throughout, is now open for boarders or transient guests. Its location on the corner of Michigan avenue and Lake street render it easy of access to the heart of business as well as to the best resident part of the city.

W. L. & J. J. PEARCE.

☞ Gentlemen as well as ladies are invited to make 47, State street, a resting-place. Crain's folding chairs, camp stools and settees, furnish agreeable sittings while waiting for the cars.

Respectfully,
H. C. VAN SCHAACK, Jr.

MEANS ALL IT SAYS.—An advertisement appears in our columns to-day from A. M. Bininger & Co., 258 Broadway, which, we are well assured means as it says. It refers to an article which, though often abused, has great medical virtues and is a domestic mass. "Bininger's Old London Dock Gin," dispensed by that long-established house, had *bona fide* virtues as a cordial, and is strictly pure in its component parts, and where required it may be used with the fullest confidence. The name of that firm is a guarantee of the exact and literal truth of whatever they represent.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

For sale by Hoyt & Pierce, wholesale agents, 147 South Water street, and by all druggists. je7-5t

EXCHANGE.—We will buy drafts and certificates of deposit on Eastern States, bank notes and gold. L. E. ALEXANDER & Co.
5t S. W. cor. Clark & Lake Sts.

CLOSING OF THE FINE ART EXPOSITION.—The first Fine Art Exhibition of Statuary, Paintings, etc., contributed by the citizens of Chicago, now open in Burch's building, corner Lake street and Wabash Avenue, will be closed on Monday, June 20th. Hours of exhibition from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., and from 7 to 9 in the evening. Tickets 50 cts. for the season, 25 cts. for single tickets and 15 cts. for children under 14 years—to be had at the Bookstores of S. C. Griggs & Co., D. B. Cook & Co., at the principal Hotels and at the door of the Exhibition Hall. Catalogues sold at the door at 10 cents per copy. je4-1w

☞ Saloon keepers will go to 194 Lake street, and get a Water Cooler and Filter. je6-4t

☞ This is the time to have your clothing cleaned and repaired at John Jones, 119 Dearborn street. je6-3t

☞ I. M. Singer & Co. have removed to 66 Lake street, where their new Family Sewing Machine can be seen on exhibition. Open to receive visitors Monday, June 6th.
1w A. W. HARRIS, Agent.

☞ Lunar Oil will be sent to all parts of the country per express, with bills for collection. A large discount made to those selling Oils.
my31-10t

☞ See advertisement of Boudoir Sewing Machines, 186 Lake street. ap4-y206

MARRIED.

In Alton, Ill., May 30th ult., at the Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev. T. Hudson, Mr. GEORGE SOUTHWORTH, and the amiable and accomplished Miss ALICE GRAY, all of Alton, Ill.

Hand and hand and heart united,
We see the bridegroom and the bride;
Both to each have fondly plighted,
Fondest love till death divide.

DIED.

On Tuesday, 7th inst., JOHN D., brother of R. DeWitt and James D. Robinson, aged 32 years.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral this afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence of R. DeWitt Robinson, 61 Curtis street.

☞ Albany, (N. Y.,) papers please copy.

$5.00 REWARD.—Lost between Reports and Michigan Central Depot, Chicago, and Railroad from Chicago to Fort Wayne, Ind., a POCKET BOOK containing papers of no value to any one but the owner. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the Reporters' Room, Michigan Central Depot, Chicago. je7-2t

THE CINCINNATI EXCURSIONISTS EXPRESS THEIR ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:—At a meeting of the excursionists to Cincinnati, held at the Tremont House, in the City of Chicago, Dr. Phillip Maxwell was chosen President; Hon. Robert S. Wilson, John L. Wilson, and M. Douaman, Vice-Presidents, and T. W. Wadsworth and John C. Miller, Secrtaries.

The following committee was appointed to report resolutions: Charles G. Smith, Jno V. Farwell, M. D. Gilman, Jas. H. Rees, Fred. Tuttle, John C. Miller, Jno. Alston, S. H. Kerfoot, who reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this assembly are hereby tendered to the Pitsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Companies, for their politeness in inviting us on so pleasant an excursion, over so fine a road and desirable a route, and to the officers of these roads for their care in conveying and safely returning us to our homes.

Resolved, That our acknowledgments are due to the citizens of Cincinnati for the attention they have shown us.

Resolved, That to R. B. Bowler, Esq., our particular acknowledgments are due, as having contributed so bountifully and unexpectedly to our enjoyments, and that we remember our visit to his beautiful place, as the pleasantest feature of our sojourn in Cincinnati.

Resolved, That we are obliged to Messrs. Davis, Fuller & Co., for their kindness in furnishing conveyances to the grounds in the vicinity of Cincinnati, and to the proprietor of the National Theatre for his polite invitation to his establishment.

Resolved, That we are much indebted to the Kentucky Central Railroad Company for their kindness in carrying us over their road, and to the citizens of Lexington for their very hospitable and courteous treatment.

BREAD FROM NEW WHEAT.—*Editors Press and Tribune*, You will please receive with this a small lot of Bread our own manufacture, made from the first new wheat of the season. The Wheat was raised in Mississippi and the Flour made at the mills of Fagin & Co., St. Louis. We paid an extra price for it and think it and the *Bread hard* to beat. Yours,

GAGE, BRO. & DRAKE,
Tremont House, June 7.

We think so too. If the guests of the Tremont are fed on Bread like that, please count us in Mr. Drake—as often as you send an invitation.

A MIDNIGHT BROIL AND A MORNING STEW.—There was an interesting fight at a Saloon kept by a widow, opposite the Court House, on Market Hall, at near 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The police went in and stopped the fun by arresting John Beuer, R. Lasen and Rudolph Bohr. Peter Taes expostulated with the Police and seriously annoyed officer Prince in the discharge of his duty. He was fined $5, and the rest of the party were left in a stew to raise the fine of $10 assessed in each of their cases.

☞ The Audubon Club met on Monday evening, and elected William S. Johnson, Jun., Esq., President, *vice* Mr. J. E. Williams. It was voted to throw open the rooms of the Club to the Cincinnati visitors expected on the 15th instant. A committee was chosen to invite the clubs of Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Detroit, Fort Wayne and Lafayette to pigeon tournament, which the Club desire to make a feature of the occasion.

☞ Wm. Lill & Co., sold a lot on O'Brian street, which is just south of 12th street, on Monday, for $600. Half cash and balance in two years. This is the same price as these lots brought two years ago. Messrs. Butters & Co. sold at auction on Monday four lots in block 94; two fronting on Madison street, and two on Warren street, 124 feet deep, to an alley, for $22 per front foot, cash. The lots are one block west of Union Park.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—The old Board of Directors of the now defunct Chicago, St. Paul and Fon Du Lac Railroad Company met yesterday afternoon in their office and executed conveyances to the purchasers for the bondholders, also ratifying the sale and transfer, and by their own action ceased to exist as a Board. Immediately afterwards the new proprietors convened and proceeded to organize the concern under the new name of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company. The next business was the election of the new Board of Directors. It is understood that the officers of the road will remain the same. It is hoped and believed that the change in organization will be beneficial to the road.

THE EXCURSION OF THE FIRE BRIGADE TO MILWAUKEE.—The Milwaukee firemen, judging from the newspapers of that city, are determined to make the visit of our Fire Brigade a pleasant affair. A correspondent of the *Sentinel* has seen a letter from a member who says they have chartered the *Traveler*, will leave Chicago on the 20th, (Monday) and remain until midnight of Tuesday. They will be accompanied by their ladies and the Light Guard Band, and the number of visitors will be from 800 to 500; and the Brigade will number 80 uniforms. The writer also expects the visitors will include Mayor Heines and Ex-Mayor Wentworth, also the notabilities of the fire department, past and present. Mr. S. B. Raymond is to leave here on the 14th, to arrange things for the jaunt. It will, weather permitting, be a delightful affair.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—At the afternoon session on Monday, a petition from Mr. Haven, States Attorney to authorize the paying expenses of witnesses from New York for the second Jumperta trial, was presented and referred to Com, on Judiciary. The Board resolved to elect that the Turks will soon be in a position to assume the offensive, especially since the populous districts of Zobet and Bogna have effected their junction with the principal corps of the insurgents now masters of the field country, in spite of the proclamation of Prince Danilo to the populations under his authority, a multitude of Montenegrins have crossed the frontiers and joined the insurgents. The presence of these warlike auxiliaries contributed to generalize the revolt in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Kemal Effendi, who continues to reside in these provinces, as Commissioner of the Porte, had invited, through the medium of a foreign consul, the two chiefs of the insurrection, Boulderia and Theodosio, to meet him in conference at Ragusa for the purpose of deliberating on the means to be employed for appeasing the population in arms.

On the day appointed for the meeting, the two Chiefs forwarded peremptory refusals to attend, and the very next day, another attempt was made on some Turkish troops who had ventured into the country at some distance from their intrenchments.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Mails by the City of Washington.

BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.

Another Fight at Vercelli.

Speech by Kossuth—Movements in Hungary.

GARIBALDI BESIEGED.

Coalition Against the Derby Ministry

NEW YORK, June 7.—The steamship City of Washington, arrived at 1 o'clock this A. M. We append the latest war news.

ALESSANDRIA, May 27.—The Austrians, about 15,000 strong, attacked the advance posts of Baragnay d' Hilliers. They were driven back by Gen. Forris' division, which behaved admirably, and carried the village of Montebello, after a fierce contest of four hours' duration. The Piedmontese cavalry, commanded by Gen. Sonaz, displayed extraordinary energy. We have made 200 prisoners, one of whom is a Colonel. We have from 500 to 600 killed and wounded. General of Brigade Burens, infantry, and commander Duchet are killed. Col. Guiyot de Legdart, D. Ballefords, Cousuil Domesnil, and Commandants Secretello and Dafersrsaac are wounded.

The Austrians are in full retreat since last evening. The loss of the enemy exceeds 2,000 men.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says the Austrian force consisted of three brigades, and their loss was about the same as that of the French.

TURIN, 23d.—Yesterday the enemy appeared in great force at Palestro, with the object of obstructing the march of the reconnoitering party, which had taken the direction of the Scaia by order of the King of Sardinia. The enemy's artillery was, however, silenced in every part.

The Austrians have shot an entire family of eight persons, in whose house guns had been found.

The French have occupied Castiggio, where they are fortifying themselves.

A despatch dated Vienna, May 23d, says:—At noon on the 21st., about 15,000 of the French Sardinian army attacked our Austrian troops, numbering 9,000, at Vercelli. Our men retreated, fighting, to Oslengo. At this place two Austrian brigades hurried to the rescue and threatened the right wing of the allies, who fell back across the Sesia to the western side of the river.

It is stated that 30,000 Austrians were about to be concentrated at Borsalburg. It was reported via Switzerland that all the Austrian detachments on the Lago Maggiore had withdrawn.

An Austrian despatch says that preparations had been taken against Garibaldi, whose intention is to rouse Gome to insurrection.

Austria had issued instructions to prepare for the defence of the Tyrol.

A despatch from Berne says that the Austrians had left Como and Milan, and concentrated themselves on the river Adda, and that the Sardinians and French were advancing.

All the London papers give credence to a report that Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell had come to a general agreement on the subject of Parliamentary reform and foreign policy, and that the Derby government would be compelled to resign soon after the re-assembling of Parliament.

Kossuth has addressed another large meeting in favor of the neutrality of England, in Manchester. He maintained that Austria should probably soon be in his native country. It was reported that he was the President of the Hungarian committee just established at Genoa, the object being to encourage desertion from the Austrian ranks.

The Cunard Company had sold four of their screw steamers to the Spanish government, and they are to be replaced by vessels of greater power and size.

A siege fleet is fitting out at Toulon with great expedition. Independent of screw liners and frigates, it is to consist of ten screw gun boats suitable for the shallow shores of the Adriatic.

Accounts from Hungary are extremely alarming, and there must sooner or later be serious disturbances, if concessions are not made. The most openly.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says it was credibly reported that Prussia will place her *corps d' armee* on the lower Rhine and two on her eastern frontier.

A general insurrection movement is being organized throughout all the slave provinces of the Turkish Empire. It is represented to be favored by foreign influence.

A terrific storm of thunder, lightning and rain burst upon Aden on the night of the 20th of April. Between twenty and thirty persons were drowned in the torrents that was thought the water would never reach; one hundred and eighty-seven stone houses were laid in ruins; nearly all the citizens were destroyed, and a great portion of the roads were swept into the valleys.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

BERNE, May 25.—It is reported from Sugano that General Garibaldi, with his 5,000 men, had barricaded himself in the town of Varze, but is without cannon. The Austrians posted in the neighborhood are provided with artillery, and a fight has commenced.

TURIN, May 26.—The Bey of Tunis has offered two auxiliary regiments to Piedmont.

ALESSANDRIA, May 25.—The Emperor passed several hours at Voghera. Nothing is yet decided respecting the departure of the troops.

LONDON, May 30.—The stock markets are still principally influenced by the plethora in the money market. Holders of money evince increased anxiety to invest it in good securities. The English funds closed at an improvement of 1 per cent. The fall in the rate of discount continues.

The *Times* alluded to designs on the part of the Viceroy of Egypt to take advantage of any distu bance which may arise in Turkey for the purpose of obtaining, if not independence, at least a large measure of authority. The influence of France for the moment is supreme, but England will allow of no trifling in the matter. The slightest disposition to evade the treaty of 1840, will bring upon the Viceroy the whole weight of England's power.

The *Advertiser* says the leaders of the Opposition had decided upon not moving an amendment to the address, but that a notice will be given of the intention to bring forward a resolution in the week following, expressive of a want of confidence in the Derby Government.

The *Herald* ridiculed the idea of the united action among the Liberals.

LATEST.—Liverpool, May 26.—The steamship North Briton, from Quebec, arrived last evening.

Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Broadstuffs steady, but quiet. Provisions quiet, but firm. Produce unchanged.

Consols at 3 P. M.—Consols quotes 92½@92 for money and account.

(In consequence of the heavy storm we are unable to get the balance of our Eastern report.—EDITOR.)

Obituary.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Joseph Fowler, Esq., for many years a merchant of this city, and acting British Consul, after the absence of Mr. Barclay until Mr. Archibald was appointed, died to-day.

Mr. Samuel F. Mott, a well known business man of this city, and public spirited citizen, also died to-day.

Ramsey Crooks, an old merchant of this city, also died this morning. He was formerly connected with John Jacob Astor in the fur trade in the Northwest, and was the first white man who passed over the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific by the passage now known as Fremont's Route.

Another Wife Poisoner Hanged.

HAMILTON, C. W., June 7.—John Mitchell, the wife murderer, was hung at seven o'clock this morning. Notwithstanding the early hour, a vast number of spectators assembled to witness the execution. He confessed the murder, but refused to disclose any of his previous history.

Difficulty on Board the Russian Frigate.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The difficulty among the seamen aboard the Russian ship General Admiral b came so threatening last night that the aid of the Police was invoked and upwards of 40 of the refractory sailors put in irons.

Two Murderers Hanged.

BRANTFORD, C. W., June 7.—The two negroes, Moore and Owen, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of the mail carrier, were executed at 9 o'clock this A. M. They made a full confession.

Burglary at Burlington, Iowa.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, June 7.—The jewelry store of S. Bruenn & Co., of this city, was broken open last night, and between four and five thousand dollars worth of jewelry stolen therefrom.

BARTLETT'S DICTIONARY
OF
AMERICANISMS.
NEW EDITION.
THIS DAY PUBLISHED BY
LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY,
112 WASHINGTON-ST., BOSTON.
A Glossary of Words and Phrases usually regarded as Peculiar to the United States,
By John Russell Bartlett.
SECOND EDITION. GREATLY IMPROVED AND ENLARGED.
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This Edition, which has been in preparation by the author since the publication of the first edition, which appeared six years ago, is greatly enlarged, not only by additional words and phrases, but by numerous additions to the examples selected from well known writers, illustrating the history and use of the origin of words. je4-2w2-6t5

A FEW MORE LEFT.—1,000 Webb's Mechanick and Pink Eyes on the track, just received. je6-y

J. SNOW, 16 Dearborn street.

GENUINE MEERSCHUM PIPES.
A large stock of MEDIUM Price Pipes,
SELECTED,
WHICH WE OFFER AS THE BEST ASSORTMENT
—OF—
Meerschum Pipes in the West.
Call and examine them.
Genuine Turkish and Latakia Smoking Tobacco
For sale by J. H. REED & CO.,
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Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and dealers in Produce, Nos. 226 and 228 South Water st. ma19-y

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Cash Advances on Grain
For shipment East, and have over the privilege of selling in Buffalo or New York, for the account of consignees.
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GEORGE R. ECKLEY.
(Formerly ECKLEY, MOSES & Co.)
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Having purchased the interest of my partners in the firm of ECKLEY, MOSES & Co., I will continue the Produce Commission business on the old stand, Produce Exchange building, corner of Clark and South Water sts.
GEORGE R. ECKLEY.

CULVER & COMPANY,
COMMISSION M

Press & Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1859.

IRON MAKING—A NEW PROCESS.

We print in another column, from the St. Louis *Republican*, an account of certain experiments, tried there under the eye of several well known citizens, in the manufacture of "bar iron direct from the ore" The testimony in favor of the simplicity and economy of the new process is such that we cannot doubt that a very valuable and important discovery has been made by Mr. JAMES CRISWELL, its Mountain.

We call the attention of the manufacturers and others interested in the prosperity of Chicago, to the account which we reproduce, because of its important bearing upon the economical interests of this city. If the results attained in St. Louis at the trial of which we speak, can be realized every time, there is nothing to prevent the instant rise of a large and profitable business in iron in this city. The ore of Lake Superior and the coal of Peru and La Salle, if Mr. Criswell's claims are well founded, will be brought profitably together at this point; and in quantities sufficient to supply the wants of the entire Northwest. So much, however, was risked and lost on the *Reaton Process*, a few years ago, that we will not anticipate any revolution in existing manufacturing arrangements as the result of this discovery, about which so much will soon be said.

THE ROCK ISLAND BRIDGE.

The persistent efforts of St. Louis and the river interest to secure the destruction of the Rock Island Bridge, ought to awake corresponding efforts in this city to preserve that necessary and useful structure. The prosperity of Chicago is so intimately identified with the firm establishment of the new principle of law, which permits the bridging of navigable streams, that we do not see how our business men and property-owners can be neutral in the warfare which is now going on. It is for their interest, as well as for the interest of the two railroads immediately concerned, that the contest in behalf of the bridge is maintained. St. Louis, not because the structure is any serious impediment to her boats, but because she fears a diversion of her Upper Missouri trade to this point, is making extraordinary exertions to keep inviolate the old common law rule, and tear down those piers over which great wealth will flow into Chicago if they be suffered to stand. We submit that our Board of Trade and our individual citizens should put their shoulders to the wheel, and, in this emergency, give such aid as they may to that party that represents the new idea and the welfare of Chicago.

ANOTHER DRED SCOTT DECISION.

Chief Justice Taney has been ventilating the Constitution with another decision on the *status* of negro slaves, and their relations to white men as persons and property. The case was that of *The United States vs. The slave-girl Amy*, charged with robbing the mail. It was brought on a writ of error before the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, (Judge Taney presiding,) at Richmond. The counsel for the defense—employed, of course, by the girl's master—made a very strong argument from the premises of the Dred Scott decision, holding:

I. That slaves are not legal *persons*, because, 1, they cannot be fined or deprived of their liberty; being incapable of holding property and having no liberty to be deprived of, the proposition shows an absurdity at once; and 2, they cannot be tried by a jury of their peers, as required by the Constitution in the criminal prosecution of *persons*; their peers being slaves like themselves, we fall straightway into another absurdity.

II. That the Court had no jurisdiction (*vide* Dred Scott case, pp 1-2), because 1. If a negro cannot sue or be sued civilly, neither can he be tried in a cause where conviction would impose fine and deprivation of liberty; and 2, cannot be saddled with any personal liabilities.

III. That the girl Amy being simply *property* her imprisonment would involve an infraction of that clause in the Constitution which declares that private property shall not be taken for public uses without just compensation.

IV. That the relations of slaves to the community were questions exclusively of State jurisdiction.

Frequent citations were made to the Dred Scott decision in support of these views.

The learned Judge seems to have comprehended that if this sort of logic were to prevail, the malls of the United States were at the mercy of every thief who had the wit to employ a negro to do the robbing. If the girl Amy was not sufficiently a *person* to be amenable to the law, and the United States were not the proper administrators of the law, the boy Cuffee and the boy Sambo might be employed by their masters to waylay the mail bags and carry off their contents with impunity. Therefore he holds that though the slave Amy is not a person in the degree of having any legal rights, she is still sufficiently a person to be legally punished! But in answering the point made by the defense, that the law provided *fine* and imprisonment for certain degrees of criminality in robbing the mails, and that inasmuch as a slave could hold no property and pay no fine, the law could not have contemplated her as an amenable party, the Chief Justice gets snarled up in a hopeless manner. He admits that Congress could not have intended to embrace slaves as among the persons liable to pay a fine, and says that to imprison the slave to compel the master to pay the fine, would be punishing an innocent man for the crime of another. But the grade of offence, which the girl Amy had been guilty of, happened to be punishable with imprisonment only. Therefore, says Judge T., "we "must not be understood as expressing a decision upon this question." The naked statement of this subterfuge is that, though one branch of the act of Congress did not contemplate the slave Amy as capable of committing the crime, and being punished therefor, yet the punishment is admissable under a certain construction of another branch—and verily she shall be punished! Here surely, is Dogberry, "comprehending all vagrom man."

But the most important part of this decision remains to be noticed. Judge Taney reaffirms in several places and with much energy, that the Constitution recognizes slaves as *property*. "And as pro-"perty," he continues, "*the rights of the owner "are entitled to the protection of the law.*" In another branch of his argument he says: "It "is true that a slave is the property of his "master, and his right of property is secured "by the Constitution and laws of the United "States." These paragraphs, and particularly the former, are seized upon by the Richmond *Enquirer*, as a settlement of the question which has somewhat vexed the Democratic party, whether Congress ought to pass a slave code for the Territories. Says the *Enquirer*:

"Thus, the question which has threatened to divide us by a sectional issue, is at last directly decided by the highest judicial authority in the Union. Even those of our fellow citizens who have hitherto been disposed to withhold Congressional protection from slave persons and slave property, will, doubtless, yield the same acquiescence to the decision in the case of the slave, which, when it was merely an open question, accorded to the decision in the case of Dred Scott."

So here, according to our Virginia contemporary, is the end of Squatter Sovereignty. The reply of the Douglasites will doubtless be, that though the opinion comes from the Chief Justice of the United States, it was pronounced in the Circuit, and not in the Supreme Court, and is therefore not binding outside of the States of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, which comprise the Circuit. Here is room for a lively controversy, but the decision cannot fail to have a marked effect on the Charleston Convention, and to operate disastrously to Douglas and all the hallucists in the affinity of "authority legislation."

☞ Who is the Commander of the Astrea, by the way? The London correspondent of the N. Y. *Independent* thinks it is "General Jagg."

CINCINNATI.

Our readers have been informed sufficiently in regard to the main incidents connected with the railroad excursion to the Queen City of the West. It remains in this article to speak briefly of the city itself and a few of its surroundings. Situated nearly in the centre of the Ohio Valley and surrounded by one of the richest agricultural regions in the world, which for the last fifty years has been rapidly developing under the hands of industrious and intelligent culture, Cincinnati has ejoyed a steady and substantial prosperity. Her leading capitalists early saw the importance of encouraging manufactures, and now the products of her industry find their way to all parts of the Mississippi Valley. Her steamers vex the waters of every tributary of the Mississippi, and her commerce is as extensive as that magnificent Valley itself. With such advantages it is not strange that Cincinnati has achieved the position of the largest and most wealthy central city of the continent. How long in our humble judgment she may be able to retain that supremacy it is not our purpose fully to discuss here. The following thoughts occur to us as founded on a fair estimate of her real position. Cincinnati strikes the eye of a visitor as a city nearly "finished." The plan of the architects seems to be about completed. She is rounded out, filled up, and the cap-stone apparently put on. The space laid out by nature for a city, is nearly covered over, and there seems little more for the quarter of a million of denizens to do than to rest from their labors and enjoy the fruits of their enterprise and investments. The people have a sober, Quaker-like air, each man seemingly satisfied with what he has, looking for nothing more, fearing no diminution, and confident that he is master of the situation. Everything bears the mark of solidity, durability and completion. The growth of Cincinnati has overtaken the development and resources of the territory tributary to her merchants and artisans. An equilibrium has been reached. The surrounding country, that chooses her for a market, is able to support her in her present estate, and she is fully able to supply it with all the products required from that point.

We do not wish to be understood as asserting that Cincinnati has wholly ceased to grow. What we mean is, that she has ceased moving faster than the surrounding country; that she has caught up with its development, and that it being an old and well settled territory, she has subsided into a slow growth. The lands are about all occupied, the farms improved, the railroad system completed, the towns are "finished, fenced and painted" and the maximum consumption of city products has been overtaken. With the future slow and steady growth of this section of country, Cincinnati will keep up. One year her country receipts will be a little larger and the next a little less, according to the state of the crops. Strawberry, grape and wine-growing will increase for a long time to come, furnishing considerable employment to gardeners and hucksters; various branches of manufacturing will expand; but her exports of breadstuffs and swine will slowly decrease, in consequence of the precarious growth of small grains and of the more vigorous competition of Chicago, St. Louis, Toledo, Pittsburg and other Western cities in the grain and meat market. The Ohio river is no longer a reliable navigable stream. Year by year, its channel in the dry season, will convey less water, as the country covering the tributaries is stripped of its shade, and the mountains are denuded of their forests. The springs run lower, the floods from rains and snow's pass away quicker, until at this time, the Ohio has become "a thunder gust stream," bank full to-day and channel dry to-morrow.

Four months in the year frosts impede navigation, and during four more drought does the same, leaving but a small portion of the time for the uses of the merchant and the manufacturer. Deprived of reliable water navigation, Cincinnati necessarily must depend upon her railroads for the means of exit and of entrance, and one station on a railroad usually has no great advantage over others. The failure of her water course deprives her of being a "grand railroad terminus," like this city, situated at the extremity of the never failing chain of North American Lakes, and obliges her to subside into the position of a railroad depot. But her large accumulation of capital, her successful manufactures, and rapidly increasing culture of the grape, for which her fine climate is admirably adapted, and the leading position she has already attained, will always secure for her a steady, and what we have no doubt will prove, a

SCHOOCRISMUS.

Nature apparently formed the surroundings of Cincinnati with special reference to her becoming one of the most beautiful cities upon the American continent. The hills which form the amphitheatre in which the city reposes rise from four to five hundred feet above the Ohio. Mill Creek and perhaps other streams cut down through these hills, rendering the city easy of access by canal and railway. The windings of the streams on their approach to the Ohio have left some of the most beautiful places for elegant residences that probably can be found in the vicinity of any city in the Union. As a specimen of what the hand of taste can accomplish we mention the

RESIDENCE OF R. R. SOWLER, ESQ.,

Some four miles from the city. The summit of the hill on which it stands is about the level of the surrounding country. On the west is the deep valley of Mill Creek, in which are the Cincinnati and Dayton R. R. and the Miami Canal; the Spring Grove Cemetery with its white monuments peering up among the beautiful evergreens and splendid forest trees, while to the north and east lie cultivated farms and elegant gardens, the whole forming in the evening sunlight, as seen by our party, one of the most enchanting landscapes it was ever our good fortune to see. The views to the south, east and north are exceedingly fine—the eye resting on miles of fields and forests, farms and houses, with here and there the home of some gentleman of taste and wealth to add richness and variety to the picture. From the mansion of Mr. Bowler, the hill slopes down gracefully in all directions. It is covered with a green sward, while oaks and other forest trees, evergreens and shrubs, fruits and flowers, are profusely thrown in at appropriate intervals. Half-way down on the eastern side are two small fish ponds, where various water fowl, young and old, were sporting in careless ease. The mansion itself is palatial, and all its apartments and adornaments are such as become a gentleman of taste, wealth and refinement. We need not again speak of the hospitality of Mr. Bowler and his accomplished lady. It was princely, and will ever be remembered by our party with the greatest pleasure.

We hope our wealthy citizens will copy his example, and surround our city with elegant homes, rather than waste their means in foolish extravagance in their style of living, dress and adornments.

SPRING GROVE CEMETERY.

This is one of the places that every visitor to Cincinnati should not fail to see. The grounds are most happily chosen, and they are laid out with exquisite taste. The evergreens and many of the forest trees are but partially grown, yet it is not difficult to imagine what a scene of years will accomplish. It is probably the finest cemetry in the west and it certainly is far ahead of anything we have seen. A single lot with its adornings, —we are sorry we have no room to describe them—cost its proprietor, Jacob Hoffner Esq., some $21,000. Another enchanting spot which we were permitted to visit is

HOFFNER'S GARDEN.

For this we were indebted to our friend Dr. Egan, whose company added much to the interest of the visit. The proprietor Jacob Hoffner, Esq., kindly accompanied us, and explained the nature and the value of his treasures. No description we can give will convey any idea of the almost matchless beauty of his grounds or the taste or the expense incurred in their adornment. On the west is a thick forest, with the exception of two trees, all planted by himself. The family mansion is nearly hid in magnificent evergreens and forest trees, and in front is a beautiful fish pond with rustic surroundings. Scattered all through the grounds are fine pieces of statuary representing the seasons and figures of classic renown, while a splendid elk with his red coat seems careless of your presence and only intent on enjoying the beauty of the scene. The green house is large and attractive. One room is entirely devoted to the plants of Mexico. We were also treated to a sight of the elegant statuary, and the pictures that adorn the family parlors. If we were permitted to choose between the Greek Slave and Fidelity in the parlor of Mr. Hoffner we certainly should adopt the latter. Had we space we should like to mention the paintings and a score of other objects of interest, but this article is already too long. For the great courtesy shown us by Mr. Hoffner he has our warmest acknowledgements.

COLORED EMIGRANTS TO HAYTI.—On the 7th proximo, two small vessels will leave New Orleans for Hayti with about seven hundred emigrants, (free men of color,) who go to that island in order to better their social condition. Louisiana has already lost over a thousand of these people.

THE CROPS.

ST STEPHENSON COUNTY.

LENA, Jun 6, 1859.

Editors Press and Tribune:

The frost on the morning of the 4th instant has destroyed, generally everything in our gardens. Corn is by no means damaged, though the fields look as if it were; and some up again in fact those who saw my say it will be *it crowd*, enough in a week to work, in fours personal observation, and what I can learn from the farmers around, I consider as the worst in this neighborhood has come up thinly, and unless we have the most favorable weather, it will scarcely be an average crop. It is reported that the Hessian fly has damaged more wheat in this section. Oats are looking well, and promise to yield abundantly. Corn has been largely planted, and looked well on Friday. If it can recover from the effects of the frost, it will probably have a good crop.

I saw ice that was frozen in iron pot that measured half an inch thick after it had been put on the stove to cook it.

Yours truly,

HIRE RUMER.

OGLE COUNTY.

Mr. MORSE.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Our crops look favorable, except corn. The season is wet and cold—have had heavy showers which flooded the fields as it washed the corn out of the ground.

Yours truly,

SAMUEL WALKER.

ROCK COUNTY, WIS.

BELOIT, June 6th, 1859.

Messrs. Editors:

Thinking that everything pertaining to the crops would be looked with interest by your many readers, I will communicate something of what I saw Saturday the 4th inst. I passed over a large part and of West stage Rock counties. The hard frost of Friday night, the heaviest ever known here at this time of the year, seemed to extend over the whole region, cutting to the ground nearly every field of corn, potatoes, and beans. Many kinds of garden vegetables were entirely destroyed. Grapes will prove a total failure. Apples are affected somewhat. Wheat and oats, of which there is a wide breadth, look remarkably fine.

L. PARKER.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

HENNEPIN, ILL., May 6, 1859.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Our corn and potatoes looks like it was raised this year from effects of the late frosts of the 4th and 5th. We cannot tell how much of it will grow for a day or two, but it now looks doleful. Garden vegetables are very much killed.

The wheat in our county looks very bad, as it stands this on the ground, and is very weedy. A great many fields crop last make over half a crop, on account of its not being thick enough on the ground. Your correspondent, R. C. E., from Magnolia, to the contrary notwithstanding, as I know, the wheat crop can not look anything like so well here now as it had year at this time.

Yours truly,

W. DUDLEY.

OGLE COUNTY.

PLANO, June 6th, 1859.

Editors Press and Tribune:

We were visited with an unwelcome visitor night before last that put our farmers all in a panic. It made a clean sweep as it went, cutting everything before it. I have heard from several townships, and find that they have been served in the same unfeeling manner. The frost has made a final use up of the corn. It is one chance out of a hundred if the farmers plant over that they will get half of a crop. Corn never amounts to anything planted in June in this section of country; notwithstanding this, the farmers are usually planting over. They are bound to be at work at something. If there is corn to be raised, they are bound to have it.

Yours truly, A. L. T.

O. J. Stone, writing a business letter from Geneseo, June 6th, says that the heavy frost on Friday night killed some of the vegetation, but not much damage was done. The reports of hail crops are all gas—prospects never were better.

The Wheat of Southern Illinois—Cutting Commenced—The Grain Perfect.

ANNA, Union Co., June 3d, 1859.

Editors Press and Tribune:

It is a matter of no small importance to know that the general prospect for an abundant harvest is most flattering. The welcome news from all parts of the State that the sons of toil are to be again rewarded by the mercies of Providence with a rich return for their labors, is a matter for general rejoicing. The first fields of wheat in this county were cut on yesterday and the previous day. The grain is perfect, and the yield will be most satisfactory. The first shipments of wheat from this part of Illinois will be in about ten days.

Although the early spring was wet, and the corn was planted somewhat later than usual, yet the promise is for an excellent crop. The breadth of ground planted is greater than that of any former year. Oats promise well, and vegetables of all ought to be quite abundant. Our farmers are cheered by the prospects of better times, and the full restoration of the prosperity of former years. Many new farms are being opened, and old ones greatly improved, and active and well-directed industry everywhere prevails. The immigration in this direction has not been as large during the past season as compared to that of 1856–7, yet many good and intelligent men have settled here, generally settled here, who are doing much to improve the system of agriculture which has so long prevailed and paid so poorly; and have laid our whole country under lasting obligations for the introduction of many varieties of fruits and flowers. The land sales have been limited; but the sales made have been to actual settlers, which is better than the wild speculations of the past.

Most of the purchasers of the Illinois Central railroad lands will, with some indulgence from the Company, pay for their lands, and feel that they have made safe investments. Company has, so far, manifested a marked liberality and kindness toward delinquents. Such a line of policy cannot fail to be widely pursued, to link the country to the Company by hooks of steel, and result inevitably to its own material interest. We are hoping for a large quantity of the Company's lands to be sold the present season, and that hundreds and thousands of new citizens may make their homes amongst us. We will give them a cordial and hearty welcome.

Our Congressional Fair for Southern Illinois, which was held at Jonesboro' on the 31st ult. and 1st inst., was well attended, and passed off most pleasantly to all interested. Amongst the attendants was Dr. J. A. Warder, of Cincinnati, L. Ellsworth, President of the Illinois State Agricultural Society; J. B. Webster, Ex-President of the same, O. B. Galusha, of Randolph, Ill., and Cyrus Overman, Esq., President of the Horticultural and Pomological Society. The last named gentleman was accompanied by his esteemed lady.

We are hoping for better days for Egypt. With our railroad facilities, we see no reason why it should not prosper. Speaking of railroads, it is but justice to say that the management of the Illinois Central Railroad is most excellent indeed. The condition of the grain is like that of a well regulated clock, whilst the cleanliness of the cars, and the kindness of all in the operating department, cannot be too highly commended. W. R. Arthur, Esq., is winning golden opinions for his capacity as a first-class superintendent. Never, in the history of the road, has its management been so satisfactory as under the control of Mr. Arthur.

The health of this end of the State is good—never better in any season of the year.

Yours truly, D. L. PHILLIPS.

FRAUDULENT VOTING.

TUSCOLA, DOUGLAS COUNTY, June 6, 1859.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Your correspondent from this county, under date of June 1st, makes one serious mistake, viz: giving the vote on the County seat question before he knew it, for no one knew the official vote until Saturday morning. Arcola thought it best not to bring in their vote until the last day. The true vote, as declared by Mr. Chandler, County Clerk, was as follows:

PRECINCT.	FOR TUSCOLA.	FOR ARCOLA.
Tuscola,	1,000	1,000
Bourbon,	154	98
Newby Fork,	97	57
Big Spot,	75	50
Camargo,	148	139
Garrett,	180	0
Arcola,	223	0
Tuscola,	801	0
Total,	2,728	1,344

I think your correspondent right in saying that Oxford, Kickapoo and Delaware Crossing are slow towns compared with Arcola and Tuscola, but Arcola must swallow the dose she prepared for her rival sister Tuscola.

At the election in March for the new County, but few illegal votes were given. At the April election, for the County seat, Arcola thought that she would carry off the prize. She therefore waited until she heard the vote of the other precincts, and then her vote was made to overbalance, by forty-four, with getting about 140 voters to come from other places. Tuscola folks saw they must beat her at her own game, and thus the result above mentioned. Tuscola and Albany gave fictitious numbers of their vote, and Arcola again held off until she could find out the result, and then, as she thought, won the prize. If you should visit Tuscola this summer, when you get of the cars don't ask for guidance to the County seat, thinking that no town in view could poll over 2,000 votes. Beat this voting who can. Egypt must look to her laurels.

Yours, respectfully, I. J. H.

N. B.—It was understood as a perfect burlesque on illegal voting. No legal form was followed, so none perjured themselves. Tuscola is the most eligible point, and on a straight issue could beat Arcola two to one, and it was so known.

Politics in Union County.

ANNA, June 3d, 1859.

As to politics there is not the slightest excitement of any kind. Our new settlers are nearly all Republicans, and we hope that Republicanism is gradually winning its way to public favor.

Hon. W. K. Parrish, it is rumored will accept the appointment of U. S. District Attorney tendered him. If he does, it will be a matter of universal regret. No man can sustain himself better on the Bench than has Judge P., and it will be difficult indeed to fill his place as Circuit Judge. As a matter of course, we shall be blest with any number of judicial aspirants. Amongst those already named are Messrs. Dougherty, Jenkins and Hatcher.

Robert E. Yost, Esq., of Thebes, Ill., an old citizen, and most estimable lawyer and gentleman breathed his last at his home a few days ago. He died of consumption, from which he has suffered many years. Peace to his ashes! He leaves a wife and several children to mourn his untimely death. He was brother-in-law to Judge Parrish. Yours truly,

D. L. PHILLIPS.

Criswell's St. Louis Ore Furnace.

The undersigned being solicited by Messrs. Thomson & White to witness the experiment of making *bar iron direct from the ore*, on a furnace erected at the Allen Iron Works, in this city, by James Criswell, commenced one superintending on Thursday, the 26th, at 10 A. M. under the special attention of Mr. J. Milteberger and his assistants, E. M. Forbes and W. B. Jones.

The ore and carbon were weighed and filled into the tubes, and *nothing whatever was put in them but what we saw and weighed.* We watched the identical tubes thus filled by us for forty-eight hours, after which time they were let down (in pairs, in the order of their charging) into the boiling furnace below; then worked into "balls," passed through the "squeezer," and rolled into "muck bars," all at the same heat.

We charged 16 pairs of tubes (32) with 17,569 pounds of crushed *iron ore* from the Iron Mountain, and 4,747 pounds of crushed *Illinois coal*, from the Wenona Mines, watching these for 48 continuous hours, when the ore being "carbonized," was let down (in pairs of tubes to a heat) and worked similarly to boiling. Weighing carefully the product of the identical tubes thus charged by us, we found the net yield to be six thousand one hundred and three (6,103) pounds of muck bar, or equal to fifty-six and forty-two hundredths (51 42-100 per cent. of pure iron from the raw ore.

From a detailed statement of the expense incurred in making this product, we submit the following:

Two tons six cwt. of iron ore at $6.25 per ton, is	$17.20
164 27-90 bushels coal used, 10c	16 42
Two workmen, day and night turn	4.00
Two helpers	4.00
Wear of tubes	2.00
Four men at the tubes, day and night turn	4.00
Three men attending ore and coal, day turn	3.00
One laborer wheeling ore, &c	1.00
Use of power per ton, 2 hours at 50c	1.00
Gross cost	$53.62

The yield being 3 tons, 14 cwt. 3 qrs. and 6 lbs is equal to $20 49-100 as coal per ton of 2,240 lbs., or 91 15-100 per 100 lbs., or *less than one cent per pound.* The gross ton of 2,240 lbs. was produced with 60 bushels of Illinois coal, taking the furnace as heated up, and leaving it so for further produce; or, in other words, we cut in on its work and took its consumption and yield of 94 hours for our results.

To test is yield we charged a heating furnace with 1,100 lbs of short piles (7 high), and its yield was 887 lbs of *merchant bar iron.* The loss of weight (say 11 per cent.) and other expense of rolling (say 5%) makes the cost of the bar iron 27 60-100 per ton of 2,240 lbs., or a net cost of 14c per lb.

We have made no allowance for wear and tear or contingencies, but have endeavored as near as possible to get at the *net* cost—the gross cost would be about $25 per ton for muck bar, or $35 per ton for merchant bar—a price much less than the English bar can be made for at home, and certainly of a superior quality.

We have had the bar iron cut up into small pieces for experimental tests. *It shows for itself*, and we have no hesitation in pronouncing it bar iron *of good quality*, which means neither cold short nor red short.

In conclusion, allow us to state that the utmost facilities were extended to us by Messrs. Criswell, Thomson and White, of the Allen Iron Works, and Mr. Mulligan of the Laclede Mills, for a complete and thorough test, and that the facts and results as above detailed, are in every case the result of close observation and of *actual practical results*, and justifies us in the conclusion that by this process Missouri is destined to lead the whole world in the manufacture of iron.

A. MILTENBERGER.
E. M. FORBES,
WM. B. JONES,
A. C. ROBERTSON,
SAMUEL GATY,
HUDSON E. BRIDGE,
DANIEL B. GARRISON,
WM. S. CUDDY.

Mr. EDITOR: I wish to add some explanations to the above, which do not properly belong to a report.

It is not certainly known through what chemical process iron undergoes from its crude state that of malleable iron, but the generally received theory is, that the ore is charged with carbon (with charcoal, coke or coal,) in the blast furnace, and the impurities pass off on the surface and are discharged as what is called cinder or slag, the result of the process being pig metal; this metal, being exposed to the flame of another furnace till it becomes pasty, is then

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Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

The money market during the week ending this day (Saturday) has been unchanged. Rates for call loans remain at 7 per cent. The most of the loans have been made at that rate, though it is understood that considerable adjustments of that character have been effected at 6 per cent. Prime paper is in good supply, and commands 1@2 per cent per month. Transactions limited.

COMMERCIAL.

Friday Evening, June 14th.

The Money Market.—The Chicago Tribune, this morning, says:

During the last week the money market has been unchanged. Rates for call loans remain at 7 per cent. The most of the loans have been effected at that rate, though it is understood that considerable adjustments of that character have been effected at 6 per cent. Prime paper is in good supply, and commands 1@2 per cent per month. Transactions limited.

The Produce Market.—The Chicago Tribune, this morning, says:

Flour is dull and nominal. Wheat has been extended from New York to Missouri, and as a result the market is very much unsettled and weak. Corn is also weak. Such is the effect of the panic in Wall street. Oats are entirely neglected. Barley is dull and nominal. Rye is also dull and nominal. Provisions are entirely neglected, and the market is without change. Lard is dull and weak. Hogs are dull and weak. Cattle are dull and lower. Sheep are dull and lower.

The Chicago Board of Trade.—The Chicago Tribune, this morning, says:

The following table shows the imports and receipts of leading articles of commerce by lake during the past week, and since the opening of navigation, and the corresponding periods in 1866:

	Week.	Since April 1.	Same time 1866.
Flour, bbls.	19,000	70,000	70,000
Wheat, bush.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Corn, bush.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Oats, bush.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barley, bush.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Rye, bush.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Provisions, lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Lard, lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Hogs, head.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cattle, head.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sheep, head.	1,000	1,000	1,000

The following table shows the imports and receipts of leading articles of commerce by rail during the past week, and since the opening of navigation, and the corresponding periods in 1866:

	Week.	Since April 1.	Same time 1866.
Flour, bbls.	19,000	70,000	70,000
Wheat, bush.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Corn, bush.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Oats, bush.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barley, bush.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Rye, bush.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Provisions, lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Lard, lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Hogs, head.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cattle, head.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sheep, head.	1,000	1,000	1,000

The following table shows the total exports of grain, and the amounts of it exported from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, and Detroit, during the week ending this day:

	Chicago.	Milwaukee.	Detroit.	Total.
Wheat, bush.	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Corn, bush.	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Oats, bush.	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Barley, bush.	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Rye, bush.	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Provisions, lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Lard, lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Hogs, head.	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Cattle, head.	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Sheep, head.	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000

Breadstuffs.—The following table shows the imports of flour, wheat, corn, oats, barley, and rye into Chicago, Milwaukee, and Detroit, during the week ending this day:

	Chicago.	Milwaukee.	Detroit.	Total.
Flour, bbls.	19,000	70,000	70,000	159,000
Wheat, bush.	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Corn, bush.	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Oats, bush.	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Barley, bush.	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Rye, bush.	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000

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	Chicago.	Milwaukee.	Detroit.	Total.
Wheat, bush.	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Corn, bush.	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Oats, bush.	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Barley, bush.	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Rye, bush